

## DRIVEN TO DEATH BY FEAR, VERDICT OF SOLDIER'S PAL

Bunkies Convinced That Private  
Myrick, Stationed At Ruger,  
Victim of Mysterious Fate

## POISON THEORY SCOUTED BY MEDICOS AFTER AUTOPSY

No Known Cause For Sudden  
Ending Throws Any Light Up-  
on Latest Garrison Sensation

Pvt. Henry Myrick, veteran of the Spanish-American war and a soldier in the quartermaster corps, was frightened to death, and died at the department hospital in Fort Shafter shortly after nine o'clock Wednesday night.

That is what his pals say, and because they thought a heap of Myrick, for his happy-go-lucky ways, they are determined to find out what caused his sudden death, if possible.

The doctors so far, though they gave the man every care when he was rushed from Fort Ruger, where he had been at work for some time painting different buildings at the post, as much in the dark regarding the cause of the man's sensational ending as his enlisted fellows.

Poison Idea Abandoned  
For a time it was thought that Myrick had killed himself with poison, but this theory petered out when it was found that the idea was based upon the fact that the day before his death he had purchased a bottle of hair tonic, and that this could not be found after his passing.

"He was just plum scared to death over something," said one of his mates in the barracks where the quartermaster detachment lives at the fort. Another one said:

"I don't know what the doctors will find out about his insides, but I know when a man's scared about something, by the way he looks, and when Myrick came into this barracks yesterday after having been on leave for the afternoon he was scared crazy and trying to hide it. His face was all twisted, his eyes popped fair out of his head, and he breathed in great gasps like he carried a weight on his chest. He was white as a ghost, and he knew he was going to die, because the first thing he said when he came into the room about half past four o'clock, was: 'Well, so-long, fellows; I'm gone this time.'"

Sergeant Thompson's Story  
Sergeant Thompson, in charge of the detachment, took up the story. To him the dead man had given his watch, about the only trinket of real value he possessed.

"Myrick had been at work painting here for some weeks, and Wednesday he asked and got permission to be absent from the post for the afternoon. He went out whistling and apparently in fine spirits. He was in good spirits, as a rule, and one of the most popular men in the detachment for his joking and laughing.

"It was along about half past four o'clock when he came back, and he was staggering, though so far as I could see he had not been drinking.

"His eyes bulged out and his lips looked white and taut, as though he was trying to keep a stiff upper lip. His breath was coming in labored gasps and he shook all over like a man who had been running and far beyond his strength, driven by some terror."

From the testimony of his bunkies, Myrick, after saying good-bye to them went to his bed and threw himself down. Thompson went to his side and saw that he was in a serious condition. As he bent to speak to the man the flickering lamp of consciousness died down and went out for the last time.

Ranked to the Hospital  
Sergeant Thompson immediately ordered some of the men to get the bunkie board and carried the man to the Fort Ruger dispensary. The sergeant of the medical department on duty there immediately realized the seriousness of the man's plight and ordered him rushed to the general hospital at Shafter.

That ambulance, with orders to hurry, left the distance between the two posts in less than thirty minutes. But Myrick was past hope when he reached the hospital, and at half past nine o'clock the end came.

An autopsy was held yesterday morning, at which were present Colonel Kiefer, Major Edger and Lieutenant Ludy, all of the medical department, and arrangements were made for a chemical analysis of the contents of the man's stomach, but all of the doctors who were at the autopsy scouted the idea that Myrick had killed himself with a hair tonic, or that he had been poisoned. Doctor Ludy said last night that while it was too early to make any definite statement there was nothing in the appearance of the man's stomach to indicate poison.

Private Myrick was forty-two years old and a native of Kansas, and had been in the islands nearly four years. He had served during the Spanish-American war in a battery of field artillery, but left the Army after that enlistment; four years ago he again enlisted, and was sent at once to Honolulu.

The body is being held at the Department Hospital, pending advice from his family as to final disposition.

## NORSE VESSEL SUNK BY SUBMARINE OFF ICELAND

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, July 12.—The Norwegian bark Floreide has been sunk by a submarine off Iceland.

## NATION MANAGED BY I. W. W. PLOTTERS

Grave Condition Throughout  
Country Caused By Treason-  
able Plans of Agitators

(Concluded from Page 1)

The Washington authorities are known to be watching the work of the I. W. W. closely and it is appreciated that every resource of the local authorities may soon be needed to quell the rapidly developing movement. Orders have already been issued to the commanders of the various army posts throughout the West to take whatever steps they may deem necessary for the protection of crops, the suppression of violence and the reestablishment of law and order.

The officials of some of the States from which alarming reports have been sent out are not inclined officially to substantiate the news that the trouble is of a serious nature as to threaten to reduce the production of supplies necessary for the war.

It is regarded as of the utmost significance that throughout the country the I. W. W. leaders are all well financed, although it is known that until very recently the organization had no money and its members were not able to make any advances of any consequence.

William D. Haywood, general secretary and treasurer of the I. W. W. at Chicago, issued a vehement denial last night of the report that German money and German influences are back of the present great activities of the I. W. W. workers. He says that the various happenings being investigated by the attorney general's department and which have been credited to the I. W. W. are simply a series of outrages with which he and his fellow workers have had no connection whatever.

Committee Favors  
BIG AVIATION BILL

Measure Appropriating Huge Sum  
Recommended For Passage

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The administration's Aviation Appropriation Bill, drawn by the aviation committee of the council of national defense, calling for a total of \$100,000,000, passed unanimously in the house military committee yesterday and was recommended for passage in the house.

On request of the department of war, none of the details of the proposed measure is to be given out for publication, while the debate on the bill, when it takes up on Saturday, will be in general terms only.

The preliminary announcements by the aircraft production board, which prepared the general plan, stated that the program would be to take over the whole of the aviation training for the western allies, to send men and materiel to France and England for the building of machines by the thousands, and the training and equipping this year of ten thousand fighting aviators.

NEBRASKA HUNTING  
DOWN DISLOYAL ONES

Professors and Lutheran Min-  
isters Among Suspected

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LINCOLN, Nebraska, July 12.—The Nebraska State Council of Defense has begun an investigation of charges that certain professors of the State University, certain Lutheran church leaders and certain business men and leaders, are guilty of "disloyalty in giving aid to Germany," and are hostile to the Red Cross and to the Liberty Bond movement. The council is organizing patriotic meetings to "smoke out" any disloyal citizens.

AMERICAN WOMAN TO  
ATTEND CONFERENCE

Is First Feminine Diplomat Ever  
Accredited By British

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, July 12.—Mrs. Darley Livingston, the American wife of a British army officer, has been named as one of the British representatives to the Hague conference on Germany's treatment of prisoners. She is the first woman diplomat ever named by the British.

COAL OIL STOVE EXPLOSION  
CALLS OUT FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire caused by the explosion of a  
coal oil stove at the home of Harry  
Peterson called out the department last  
night in answer to a call from 305  
at the corner of King Street and  
Kamehameha IV Road. Damage is es-  
timated at ten dollars. The blaze was  
smothered with a wet sack by John  
Mason and was entirely out when the  
department arrived. No insurance was  
carried.

## TEUTON CRUELTY TO BELGIANS FIENDISH

Tortures Include Starvation and  
Thirst and Other Things  
More Horrible, Says Report

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

HAVRE, July 12.—Detailed evidence has been secured by the Belgian government, which maintains headquarters here, of the fiendish brutality of the Germans toward the Belgian civilians deported to Germany.

By a policy of starvation, intimidation and torture they sought to make the Belgians work like slaves. They were fed on acorn coffee, soup, bread, all of bad quality and slight quantity. They were absolutely denied meat, fish and cheese, and were often tortured brutally. Even fake executions were staged in order to enforce the German order to work, but many of the Belgians refused to be thus driven.

SINN FEINER WINS IN  
PARLIAMENT CONTEST

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

LONDON, July 12.—The newspapers here regard the election of Prof. De Valera of the University of Dublin to parliament, representing East Clare, as one of the most important of recent political developments. He is the third Sinn Feiner elected to parliament lately. The Unionists declare that the fall of government "henceforth to rebels" has been shown. The Liberals are alarmed at the prospects for home rule for Ireland and the leaders of the parties are unanimous in saying that the prospects for home rule have been impaired and possibly doomed by this showing of Sinn Fein strength.

Large Grain Sugar Needed

"The improvement which can be ac-  
complished, and which will be of most  
advantage to the production of sugar  
of large grain by all  
plantations.

"It is of most importance in this  
connection to reduce the amount of  
grain which is less than three-quarters  
of a millimeter in diameter. This in-  
cludes grains which we have designated  
small, very small, and false. In con-  
sultation with the refinery manager at  
Crockett we agreed that sugar to be  
satisfactory should contain not over  
five per cent by weight of grains of  
this size. The refinery laboratory has  
been determining the percentage by  
weight of the different sized grains in  
samples of all sugars received there  
for the past month. We shall be equipped  
in a short time for similar deter-  
minations. The size of grain to strive  
for is one of a millimeter or over in  
diameter, which we have designated as  
large. It would be better, however, to  
have it all medium, than half large and  
half small.

"This is a higher standard than is  
reached by Cuban sugars, but it will  
be necessary, in order to compete with  
these sugars, to outclass them in this  
respect, as they have other inherent  
advantages over our sugars.

Reduce Sulphate Content

"The thing of next importance to  
do is to reduce the sulphate content  
of those sugars in which it is over ten  
per cent. This can be done most con-  
veniently by increasing the polarization.  
I would not, however, advise any-  
thing over 97.5, under present prices.  
This is of importance not only because  
the presence of large amounts of sul-  
phates in our sugars is a detriment in  
refining, but also because it has ap-  
parently made a deep impression on  
the Eastern refinery men.

"The action of next importance to  
take is to produce grains of as high  
purity as possible under different pol-  
arizations, by starting all grains intend-  
ed immediately or ultimately for com-  
mercial sugar or syrup or a mixture  
of syrup and first molasses, say ten-  
tatively, of not less than eighty purity.  
This is the practise almost universally  
in the Cuban factories.

"The improvement of our sugars  
along these lines is, I believe, of most  
importance."

Visited Norris Refineries

Mr. Norris left for the mainland  
early in January and returned last  
May. During that time he studied the  
operation of the refining value of Ha-  
waiian raw sugars from every angle,  
devoting most of his attention to the  
conditions that prevail in the refineries  
now receiving Hawaiian sugars, and to  
getting the viewpoint of the men  
who operate these refineries. The re-  
fining qualities of Hawaiian sugars  
were discussed also with other refinery  
men.

The investigation was pursued  
by Mr. Norris in eight refineries—two  
in Philadelphia and one each in New  
York, Yonkers, Jersey City, Boston,  
San Francisco and Crockett.

So that no stone would be left un-  
turned in the work of placing Ha-  
waiian raws above criticism, Mr. Norris  
also visited eleven centrals and one re-  
finery in Cuba for the purpose prin-  
cipally of learning at first hand how the  
sugar, which is the chief competitor of  
the Hawaiian sugar on the Atlantic  
coast, is manufactured.

In summarizing the views of the  
Eastern refiners Mr. Norris expresses  
the belief that the criticisms of island  
sugars by the two eastern refiners  
that handled Hawaiian raws last sea-  
son were due "to the disappointment  
over finding them of poorer refining  
quality than was expected." He adds  
his belief that those criticisms were  
made "for the purpose of bringing  
about an improvement in the quality,  
and thereby reducing the cost of re-  
fining, of the sugar that had already been  
contracted for."

Making Better Sugar

"That these improvements in the re-  
fining quality of Hawaiian raws have  
already been materially effected is the  
opinion of sugar men who are familiar  
with the output of island mills this  
season and who have studied the criti-  
cisms made by Eastern refinery men.

## SUGAR MEN OF HAWAII TO IMPROVE REFINING METHODS

Technologist of Experiment Station After Investigating Question On  
Mainland and In Cuba Reports To Directors On New Methods  
of Manufacture That Should Be Followed To Make Better Pro-  
duct and Remove Cause of Criticism

OUTLINING the methods of  
manufacture that should be  
followed to improve the  
refining value of Hawaiian raw  
sugars, R. S. Norris, sugar technologist  
of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' As-  
sociation experiment station, rendered  
yesterday to the association directors a  
report on his four months' investigation  
of the question on the mainland and in Cuba.

The report of Mr. Norris bears out  
the action at the annual meeting of the  
association last December, when it was  
agreed that island mills would strive to  
produce raw sugar "of a large and even  
grain and of an ash content of not more  
than one-half of one per cent." The  
resolution, unanimously adopted at that  
time, expressing the intention, also  
carried provision for the scientific  
study that Mr. Norris has made.

The association members were a unit  
in the plan to bend every effort to re-  
move all cause of criticism against Ha-  
waiian raws. At that time confounding  
and contradictory criticisms and only  
meager scientific study were the basis  
of the association's action, but the re-  
sult has already been noticeable in a  
better quality of sugar from the major-  
ity of the mills—sugar of larger and  
more even grain, less ash content and  
higher purity.

These are the qualities that Mr. Nor-  
ris, in his summarized report, recom-  
mends that Hawaiian mills shall con-  
tinue to strive for in order that the de-  
mands of mainland refineries may be  
satisfied. In his report Mr. Norris recom-  
mends the following measures as  
necessary to place Hawaiian raw sugar  
above all criticism:

Too Much Sulphate  
"The third difficulty is the one most  
universally referred to by the Eastern  
refiners and is undoubtedly due to the  
large amount of sulphate of lime in  
Hawaiian sugars. I would say that the  
bad reputation which Hawaiian raw  
sugars now have, among the men di-  
rectly in charge of the Eastern refine-  
ries, is due more to the heavy sul-  
phate which is formed on the vacuum pan  
coils and the consequent reduction of  
the output of the refinery, than to any  
other fault. This objection was men-  
tioned to me more frequently than any  
other.

"The fourth difficulty, I believe, is  
also due to the sulphate of lime in the  
sugars. I have, however, as yet, no  
positive proof of it.

"In connection with the subject of  
the production of barrel syrups, it  
should also be mentioned that the  
Cuban sugars have an advantage in  
composition for this purpose which, it  
appears at present, is impossible for  
Hawaiian sugars to approach. Barrel  
syrups are made exclusively from the  
refinery final molasses, called black-  
strap, by removing most of the color  
with bone char and concentrating to  
about eighty degrees Brix. Cuban  
sugars contain roughly about twice as  
much glucose as an average Ha-  
waiian sugar. Since this has a negative  
polarization, and therefore reduces the  
polarization of the sucrose in the raw  
sugar, it is not incorrect to say that  
the refiner gets it for less than noth-  
ing. And it is of as much value for  
barrel syrup as sucrose. In place of  
about half of the glucose in Cuban  
sugars, Hawaiian sugars contain al-  
most no glucose, which are of no  
advantage in the barrel syrups."

In addition to his summarized writ-  
ten report, Mr. Norris discussed the re-  
sults of his investigations at length  
at the meeting of the association di-  
rectors yesterday. He has also been  
meeting plantation managers since his  
return for this purpose and the opin-  
ion is generally expressed among local  
sugar men that there will be little or  
no criticism of Hawaiian raw sugars  
after the proposed improvements in re-  
fining value have been completed.

TOW DID NOT DELAY  
STEAMER COLUMBIA

Fourteen days was all that the  
steamer Columbia of the United States  
shipping board required to make the  
trip from Naha, Oahu, to Honolulu,  
notwithstanding the fact that she was  
towing the bark Red Jacket. The  
Columbia and Red Jacket arrived yester-  
day morning and the former is now  
discharging into the Inter-Island Steam  
Navigation Company's bunkers at Pier  
3. The Red Jacket, which is at the  
anchorage yesterday but will probably  
come inside and await her turn at the  
bunkers. Between the two of them  
they have about six thousand tons of  
coal on board, the shipping board has  
consented to allow the vessels to  
make the trip to guarantee a sufficient  
supply here.

When the Columbia arrived at Na-  
hama, state her officers, they expected  
orders to tow the bark Northern  
Lights. The Northern Lights has been  
reported to be on its way here. This  
is apparently an error, for the Colum-  
bia officers heard that she was loading  
at San Francisco. She was at Naha  
when they left.

Both the Red Jacket and the North-  
ern Lights were seized German vessels  
which, upon coming under the Ameri-  
can flag, were given the names of  
famous old clipper ships of the Ameri-  
can merchant marine of a half century  
ago.

The following sugar is reported by  
Farmer Kaniapili to be awaiting ship-  
ment on Kauai: Lihue, 20,000 sacks;  
Mahe, 11,500 sacks; Gay and Robin-  
son, 6,466 sacks; Kekaha, 8,791 sacks;  
Kilauea, 3,600 sacks; Grove Farm, 400  
sacks.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE By Merchants' Exchange

Yokohama—Steamer July 7, Dutch schr.  
Palmira, Japan, Honolulu July 10.  
Kauai—Arrived July 9, schr. A. M. Dax-  
ter, Belgium.

Port Townsend—Arrived July 8, schr. Alice  
Cook, hence June 10.  
San Francisco—Arrived July 8, str. Mex-  
ican, July 10, June 30.

San Francisco—Arrived July 9, schr. B. Dax-  
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Port Townsend—Arrived July 9, schr. Alice  
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San Francisco—Arrived July 10, str. A. M. Dax-  
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Port Townsend—Arrived July 10, str. Alice  
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## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, July 12, 1917.

STOCK

MERCANTILE

Alexander & Baldwin 275 275  
C. Brewer & Co. 450 450

SUGAR

Ewa Plantation Co. 25 25  
Haleiwa Sugar Co. 25 25

Honolulu Sugar Co. 25 25  
Kalaheo Sugar Co. 25 25

Kauai Sugar Co. 25 25  
Maui Sugar Co. 25 25

Maui Sugar Co. 25 25  
Oahu Sugar Co. 25 25

Oahu Sugar Co. 25 25  
Pahoa Sugar Co. 25 25

Pahoa Sugar Co. 25 25  
Puna Sugar Co. 25 25

Puna Sugar Co. 25 25  
Waialua Sugar Co. 25 25

Waialua Sugar Co. 25 25  
Wailuku Sugar Co. 25 25

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